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## Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

## Listing of Claims:

1. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing chalcogenide memory in a semiconductor substrate comprising the steps of:

forming a N+ epitaxy layer on the semiconductor substrate;

forming a N- epitaxy layer on the N+ epitaxy layer,

forming a first shallow trench isolation (STI) in the N+ and N- epitaxy layers to isolate a predetermined word line region;

forming a second STI in the N- epitaxy layer to isolate a predetermined P+ doped region; forming a dielectric layer on the N- epitaxy layer;

patterning the dielectric layer to form a first opening and performing a N+ doping on the N- epitaxy layer via the first opening such that a N+ doped region is formed in the N- epitaxy layer and connected to the N+ epitaxy layer;

patterning the dielectric layer to form a second opening and performing a P+ doping in the N- epitaxy layer such that a P+ doped region is formed;

forming contact plugs in the first opening and the second opening respectively; and forming an electrode on each contact plug, wherein the electrode includes a lower electrode, a chalcogenide layer and an upper electrode.

2. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the N+ epitaxy layer has a thickness of 400 to 600 angstroms.

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- 3. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the N- epitaxy layer has a thickness of 800 to 1200 angstroms.
- 4. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the first STI is formed in the N+ epitaxy layer and the N- epitaxy layer.
- 5. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the first STI is formed by a dry or wet etching.
- 6. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the second STI is formed by a dry or wet etching.
- 7. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the N+ doping is accomplished by implanting arsenic or phosphorus.
- 8. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 7, wherein the N+ doping comprises a dosage between 1015 and 2 x 1016 atoms/cm2 and energy between 10 and 30 keV.
- 9. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the P+ doping is accomplished by implanting boron.
- 10. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 9, wherein the P+ doping further comprising a dosage between 1015 and 1 x 1016 atoms/cm2 and energy between 1 and 3 keV.
- 11. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the dielectric layer comprises tetra-ethyl-ortho-silicate.
- 12. (Withdrawn) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the dielectric layer has a thickness of 2000 to 3000 angstroms.

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- 13. (Original) A structure of chalcogenide memory, comprising:
- a semiconductor substrate;
- a N+ epitaxy layer formed on the semiconductor substrate:
- a N- epitaxy layer formed on the N+ epitaxy layer;
- a first STI formed in the N+ and N- epitaxy layers to isolate a word line region;
- a P+ doping region formed in the N- epitaxy layer;
- a second STI formed in the N- epitaxy layer to isolate the P+ doped region;
- a N+ doped region formed in the N- epitaxy layer and connected to the N+ epitaxy layer; contact plugs formed on the N+ doped region and the P+ doped region respectively; and an electrode formed on each contact plug, wherein the electrode includes a lower
- electrode, a chalcogenide layer and an upper electrode.
- 14. (Original) The structure as recited in claim 13, wherein the N+ epitaxy layer has a thickness of 400 to 600 angstroms.
- 15. (Original) The structure as recited in claim 13, wherein the N- epitaxy layer has a thickness of 800 to 1200 angstroms.
- 16. (Original) The structure as recited in claim 13, wherein the first STI is formed in the N+ epitaxy layer and the N- epitaxy layer.
- 17. (Original) The structure as recited in claim 13, wherein the first STI is formed by a dry or wet etching.
- 18. (Original) The structure as recited in claim 13, wherein the second STI is formed by a dry or wet etching.

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(Original) The structure as recited in claim 13, wherein the N+ epitaxy layer is 19. formed by selective epitaxial method.

20. (Original) The structure as recited in claim 13, wherein the N- epitaxy layer is formed by selective epitaxial method.